

LAMBDA



WE'RE OUT TO FIGHT CONTROLS

Obey Your Natural Instincts!

vol 15
lambda 76

**laurentian
university
sudbury,
northern
ontario.**

the lambda office will be closed on october 14th
... we'll be back sometime friday (weather permitting).

We're out to fight controls.

NDP leader

backs protest

TORONTO (CUP) --

Lewis Laments slanders against day of protest

"It amazes me that the reaction to CLC's day of protest is centred almost entirely on catastrophic fore-

PHONEY DOOMSDAY

PREDICTIONS

bodings that will never happen", said Stephen Lewis at the University of Toronto last week as he deplored a dearth of constructive thinking surrounding CLC's forthcoming day of protest.

"Political consciousness-raising doesn't happen in a vacuum", he said.

"The CLC day of protest will arouse political and economic concerns in a way that cannot be lasting . . . Labor is protesting a breach of faith which is a legitimate democratic exercise

TRUDEAU'S CAMPAIGN

HIS ACTION AND ITS

HYPOCRACY

When Pierre Trudeau campaigned in 1974 he cried many times to the populace, 'If you

vote Conservative you're voting for wage controls and the Liberal Party will have none of it".

Questions from students invited Lewis to deal with varied issues.

Lewis stated that he was op-

TUITION FEES

AND DIFFERENTIALS

posed to tuition fees and thinks they should be abolished. Realizing that such a radical step

would be unacceptable for the moment, he says he'll compromise by opposing the raising of tuition fees. As to the increase in fees for foreign students, "The savings generated do not justify the consequences," said Lewis.

Lewis also commented on the power of multinational corpora-



thern Ontario forests, Lewis replied. "While the Ontario Professional Foresters Association is aghast that a company is being considered for the largest single license ever which has consistently failed to observe allowable cuts and adequately supervise cutting, and after the Reed Paper Company has polluted the Entire Wabigoon River System, the government is extending tentative approval as collateral so Reed can go in advance to the

ernment has confided that environmental standards won't be studied until after the preliminary agreement has been signed" said Lewis.

FARM INCOME

INSURANCE PROGRAM

Lewis fielded a question concerning farmers being forced to sell their land because of inadequate agricultural prices.

A voluntary farm income insurance program could be set up as well as public subsidies, sales tax rebates, lower interest rates and forgivable loans, Lewis suggested. Purchases of machinery and equipment are subsidized in the manufacturing and mining sectors, so why not farm equipment, Lewis reasoned.

CORPORATE TAXES;

A RIP-OFF

Moving to the NDP's favorite rip-off, corporate taxes, Lewis stated "The NDP is opposed to raising personal taxes and would raise approximately \$70 million from corporations (that's 2 points) and \$150 million from the resource sector."

For students anxious to exert their democratic rights, Lewis hopes for a spring or early summer provincial election.

October 14, a national day of protest.

Canadian Labour Congress

MULTINATIONALS AND

POLLUTION

Reed Paper Company wanting to control 16 million acres of Nor-

Asked for his thoughts on the banks and investment houses to raise capital.

"The New Democratic caucus and even the Tready 9 Indian Band, whose land it is, have not been consulted and have almost no knowledge of the secret ne-

lambda

THE SECOND PAGE

Essays

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Storm brewing over representation

Waterloo students federation closes down the chevron

WATERLOO (CUP) -- The University of Waterloo student Federation officially closed the Chevron, Waterloo's student newspaper, at a Sept. 30 meeting attended by about 200 students.

Reversing its decision made only four days earlier to keep the Chevron open, the council voted 19 to 2 to suspend publication for four weeks.

In a move apparently aimed at killing the regularly scheduled Chevron, which was being typeset at the time of the meeting, the council rescinded all publication dates after Sept. 24.

The council also set up a task force to investigate the Chevron and eliminated three full-time positions.

The task force will be made up of representatives from each of the six student societies, one each from Integrated Studies, Renison College and St. Jerome's College; two Chevron staff members appointed by the former editor, and one professional journalist.

A motion to fire production manager Neil Doherty and news editor Henry Hess and to accept

the resignation of editor Adrian Rodway went through several revisions before finally emerging as a motion to eliminate the positions of editor-in-chief, news editor and production manager and to give employees two weeks notice with severance pay.

It was later split into three parts with federation president Shane Roberts calling for Doherty's firing on the grounds that his association with a campus political group, the Anti-Imperialist Alliance (AIA), harmed his "discriminatory faculties".

Roberts charged that Doherty's writing went "beyond the bounds."

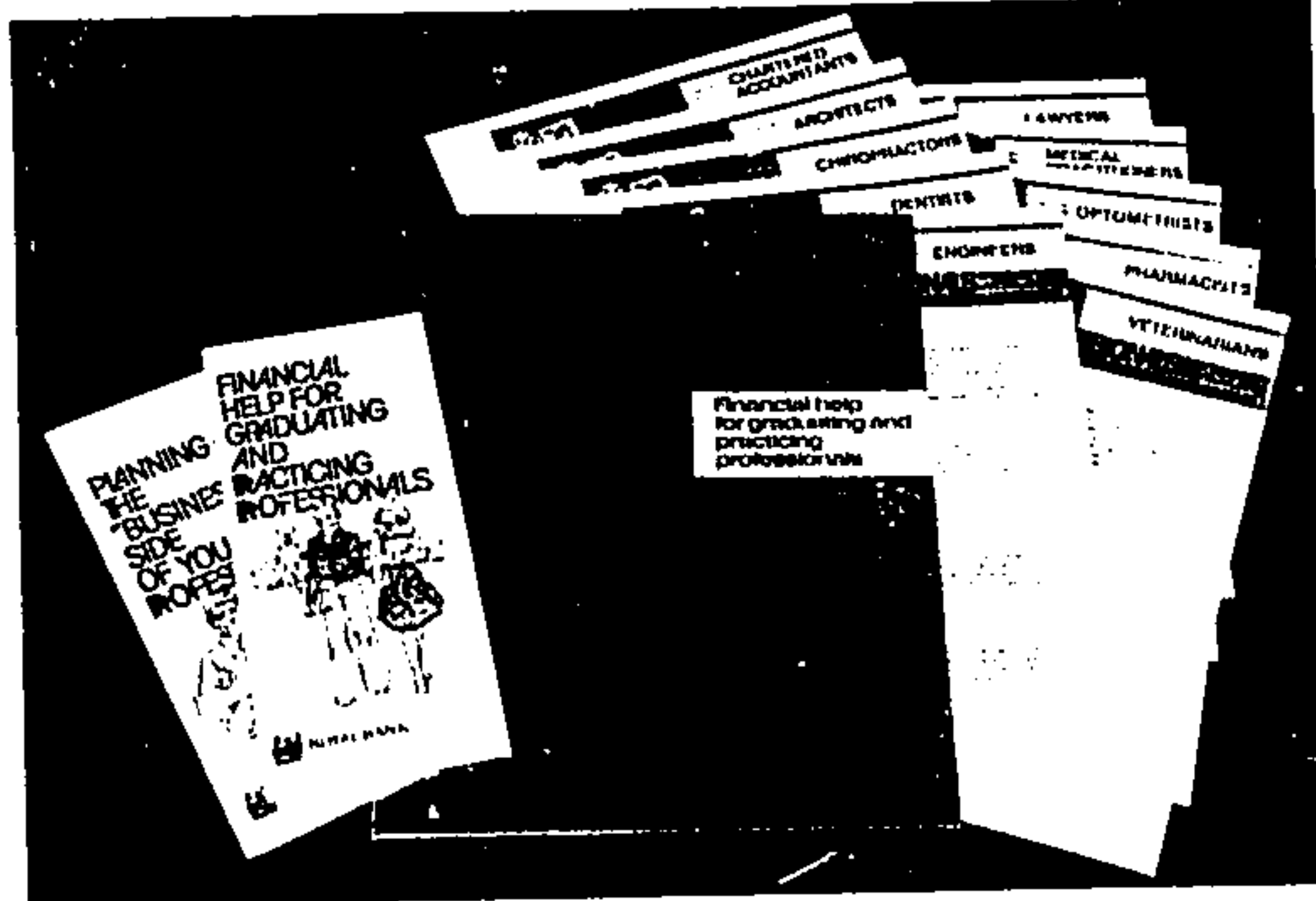
Roberts produced excerpts from a taped confrontation between a fired faculty member and Waterloo's vice-president academic. Doherty wrote an inaccurate report of the confrontation, Roberts claimed, because his story did not include all that was said.

Roberts also claimed that Doherty failed to report an alleged assault during a political economy conference at Waterloo in March of 1975. Responding to a request for evidence, Roberts admitted, "I haven't any evidence on that. I can't produce a witness on that just now." Society president and proxy voter at the meeting, said the debate had degenerated into a "personal conflict" and he could not support the firings without further investigation.

Roberts then withdrew his motion. It was replaced with a series of motions and amendments for suspension without pay, suspension pending legal investigation and prosecution, and freezing of federation funds to the Chevron.

It ended with Roberts moving to dissolve all editorial positions

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Oct 12

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

and to give notice to Chevron employees.

Although positions are created by by-law and require a two-thirds vote to be rescinded, speaker Bob White ruled that the 11 to 8 simple majority was sufficient because the motion was to "dissolve" and not "Rescind". It was agreed that legal guidance may be necessary because the actual working was to "eliminate."

At a meeting following the council's decision, the Chevron staff voted unanimously to continue publishing. The next edition, called the Free Chevron, is expected Oct. 8.

Engineering students, who made up about one half the audience, were particularly vocal at the meeting. Each fourth-year engineering division presented a petition opposing the Chevron.

Not only were doors to the meeting guarded by engineers, but one student was designated sargeant-at-arms and apparently guarded the speaker.

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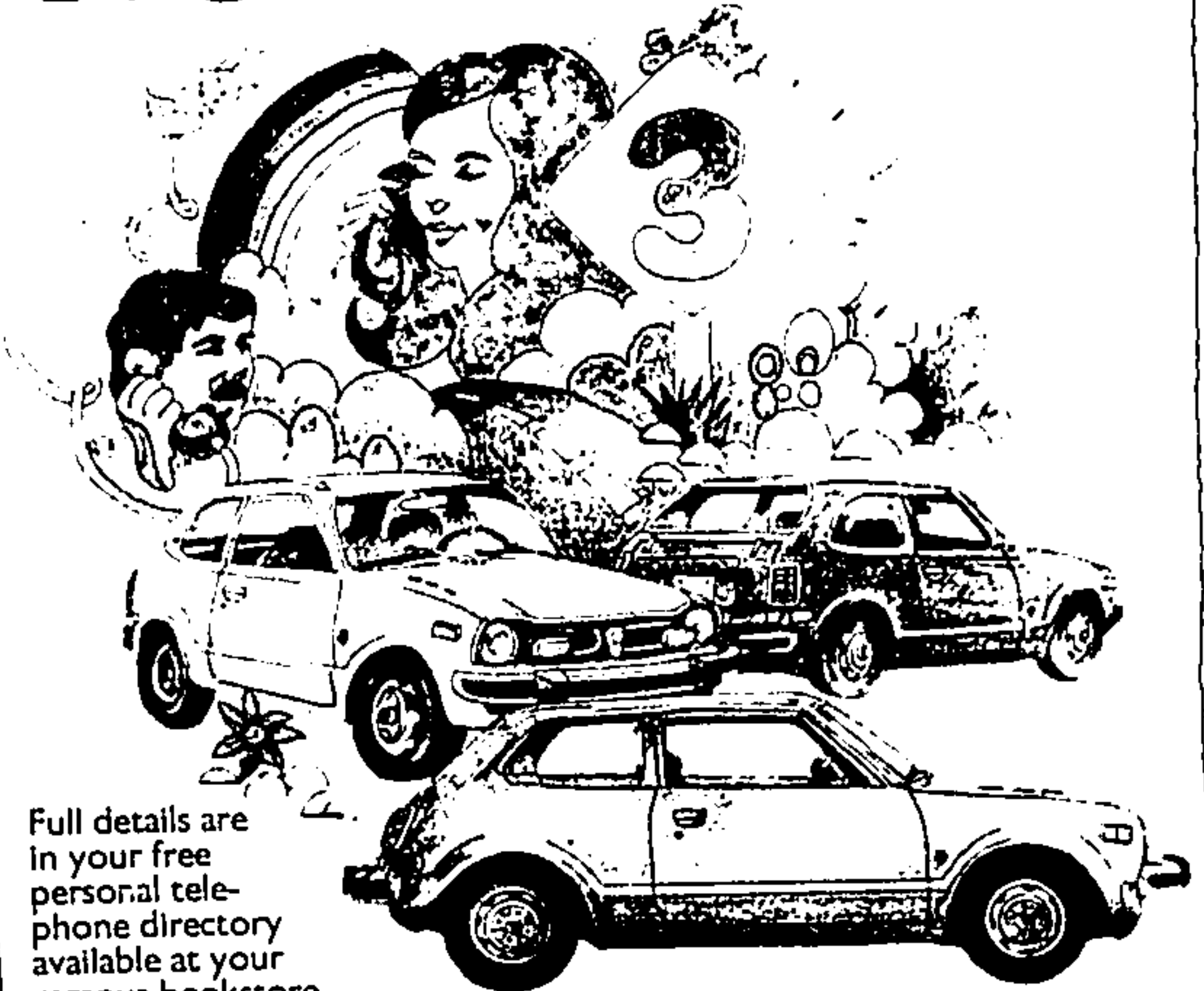
POETRY

miria lyhn delkari

I could write about the stars in the sky;
or the rain;
the wind and its' powerful ways
or of pain;
but I won't
Instead I'll ramble like a rose
on a bush
I'll watch the movements of time

maybe someday I'll know I'm happy
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I would be
unfortunately it keeps on, and I keep on
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Minister fumbles thru interview

EDMONTON (CUP) -- Last summer, the Alberta government decided to institute foreign student differential tuition fees at post-secondary institutions in the province.

According to three community colleges in the province, these differential fee increases would range from 200 to 400 per cent.

Similar plans were announced in Ontario and there is reason to believe the rest of Canada might take similar steps.

In an effort to understand Alberta's decision the Gateway, student paper at the University of Alberta conducted an interview with Dr. Bert Hohol, provincial minister of advanced education, and asked him for the specifics behind the policy decision he announced over the summer.

GATEWAY: Why were foreign students singled out for higher tuition fees in Alberta?

HOHOL: Well, I feel that several generations of Canadians and Albertans have invested heavily to build and put together institutes of higher learning here in Alberta. It is through their sweat and suffering that our universities have been built. To ask foreign students to pay more than Alberta students is responsible and fair!

G: Is it a move to reduce the number of foreign students in Alberta?

H: No, it does not take away assistance to foreign students. I think if you move away from the emotionalism of the argument, a lot remains to substantiate the government's position. The \$500 in tuition fees out of the \$4000 to \$5000 it costs a foreign student is not too great a percentage. Foreign students right now are getting a bargain rate on a premium education. Our increase will be, as I told the House, "significant but not punitive."

G: How much added revenue will be generated by such increases?

H: Well, I don't have the exact figures with me right now.

G: Can you get them?

H: Well, they're only estimates anyway and they vary from year to year.

G: Can you give me a ball park figure?

H: In Ontario, it would mean millions of dollars. (Note: In Ontario, the additional revenue would make up only .6 per cent of the total colleges and universities budget.)

G: How much would it mean in Alberta?

H: Well, it would not be as significant as that here.

G: Do you know how much it would be?

H: Just let me say that every undergraduate student in Alberta is subsidized between \$4000 and \$4500 each year by the government and that's the subsidy we're paying to each foreign student in the province.

G: Well, correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't it true that large faculties such as Science and Arts are relatively low subsidy faculties, somewhere around \$1200 to \$1500 per student per year?

H: Yes it's something like that.

G: And isn't it true that the quota faculties -- Medicine, Law and Engineering -- are relatively high cost faculties, with subsidies of \$6,000 or more per student per year?

H: Yes, I believe that's close enough.

G: But isn't it also true that each quota faculty has an additional quota on foreign students? And in medicine

and it runs about 1 or 1.5 per cent and is something similar with the others?

H: Yes, that's true.

G: Well how can you say the government is subsidizing each foreign student between \$4,000 and \$4,500 when most foreign students are not allowed to study in high-cost quota faculties.

H: How the university decides to apportion the money to its own faculties is left to its discretion, we don't do that. Students can choose any faculty they want when they go to university.

G: But didn't you just agree that quota faculties severely restrict foreign student enrolment?

H: Yes.

G: Don't you see a contradiction there?

H: Let me say that we give \$4,000 each year to pay for the education of each undergraduate. It's totally academic to suggest that standards should not be and cannot be lived with at universities. Are you suggesting the government should intrude into the affairs of the university and ask that they charge differential fees for the different faculties? If you start to assess lower fees for foreign students in Arts than for foreign students in Medicine, then you're really in the jungle.

G: But don't you agree that it is significantly different if the provincial government subsidizes most foreign students only \$1,500 per year, rather than \$4,500 per year?

H: Yes, . . . but we're not going to tell the universities what to do. On the foreign student fee issue, I've made up my mind and people will just have to live with that.

G: What will happen if the university's Board of Governors does not recommend differential fees for foreign students? How would you react to that?

H: Well as we say in the House, that is a hypothetical situation and I don't think I have to answer that question.

WHY DOES ANDREA LIVE DANGEROUSLY?



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Scope brought to lambda

Who is John Galt? Objectivism is the vanguard of any good journalist. Indeed any good newspaper. This article will attempt to be objective and bring a little more scope to Lambda. Reason is the essence of opinion. So, I will present facts before drawing any opinions. Facts are open to verification but once verified they cannot be disputed. And so I hope that by using these principles I won't be able to brainwash anybody. It appears to be a powerful and all too often a well-perfected tool of journalism. Beside the slightly left wing character of Lambda, John Galt may appear to be

slightly conservative and out of place. But you tell me who John Galt is, for I don't know him; that is only my pen name.

In my first column, I would like to pay tribute to J.F. Scott Thomas, MA PhD. This is a man who fought an immovable force for five years. Only when Dr. Scott Thomas resigned from his post as Associate Professor in the Mathematics Department, did many of us see the importance of what he was trying to accomplish. There are those that say he achieved nothing by resigning. But surely his five years here showed him the futility of staying and fighting. In resigning he at least

brought rather dramatically the issue to the attention of us all. Here is his letter of resignation. Copies of this letter were sent to Lambda, the SGA, and administration, etc.

In the fact of an immovable Administration, some of us would rather switch than fight. There is no doubt that as one of the top professors in his department, his absence has made him more conspicuous than ever. The University Administration will never acknowledge his importance, yet I'm quite sure that his resignation sent vibrations all the way to the top floor of the Library Tower. But then this is how Atlas Shrugs!

"Over the past five years, the Department of Mathematics has been reduced from a nominal strength of 14 faculty members and one technician to its present level of 10 faculty members on campus, without the services of a technician. This action, ostensibly for financial reasons, has resulted in the formal cancellation of the M.A. program and a drastic revision of the honors program. As you are aware, the reductions have been carried out on a piecemeal basis, in general without consultation with the Department, and with little or no regard to the nature or aims of the program, the needs of the university, or the needs of the area.

"The 1976-77 budget calls for a further reduction in the number of staff of the department, and the proposed solution does not appear to consider either the needs of students requiring service courses from the department or the needs of students seeking a degree within the department.

"It is my considered opinion that, with the proposed teaching complement, and under the present conditions, the Department

cannot in conscience claim to offer an Honors program in mathematics. By this, I mean that the majority of students completing the four-year program would be unable to enter a Master's program in mathematics without doing make-up work. Further, the service role of the department will also be curtailed.

"The position of the Senate and the administration, that this reduction must be executed, in my opinion calls for an honest statement regarding the future prospects of those students entering the mathematics program, and of those students entering programs which rely on the offerings of the Department of Mathematics.

"Since no such statement appears to be forthcoming, I cannot support the actions of the university. I wish therefore to tender my resignation from the Department, and from the university, to take effect July 1, 1976."

J. F. Scott-Thomas
Associate Professor
Department of Mathematics
Laurentian University

Editorial Page

towards a Marxist analysis

Brunet

The Chevron is the student newspaper at the University of Waterloo. It is a democratically organized student paper where editorial policy on various issues is discussed and voted upon by all those who contribute to the production of the paper. Any student at Waterloo can contribute to the production and thus have a say in the decision making for the paper. This is similar to the situation at Lamixa except Chevron has a larger number of staff members and serves a greater number of students.

But what has happened to the Chevron? Recent CUP (Canadian University Press) releases tell us that the Students' Federation at U.W. has closed down the paper. However, the Chevron staffers are continuing with publication while the cost is temporarily being born by CUP. And why is this all taking place? It is occurring because the Chevron staff is led and primarily composed of communist students of the AIA (Anti-Imperialist Alliance) at U.W. (Leadership being the providing of analyses and solutions and by pointing the way, to be democratically decided; not the dictatorial issuing of directives by power-mongering, ego-tripping opportunists). The Marxist-Leninist line has won leadership in the paper because it is the only one which consistently upholds and defends the basic interests of the students. Reactionary opportunists in the executive of U.W.'s Students' Federation, primarily the president, are totally against the progressive trend Chevron is taking. Their reaction was the dictatorial, undemocratic, Nazi-trick of unilaterally closing off the Chevron offices. They were upset because the Chevron had changed from a paper which served their petty opportunist positions. Opportunism being the misdirecting of the people's sentiments, as expressed in various movement towards change; misdirecting this energy for one's own benefit and personal advancement. These reactionary students' council executives picture themselves in profound positions as student leaders and knew that the drastic changes needed to serve the basic interests of the students would see them losing their "esteemed" positions.

An important aspect of this struggle is the marxist-leninist position, Chevron's position, that the basic interests of the students are the same basic interests as those of the proletariat - (i.e. the class of modern wage-labourers who, having no means of their own, are reduced to selling their labour-power to live. --

Engels' note to the 1888 edition of the Communist Manifesto) now those academics who find it distasteful to use the scientific language of the proletariat have learned a new definition and here is

another; Bourgeoisie: the class of modern Capitalists, owners of the means of production and employers of wage-labour -- same source) Presently, the monopoly-capitalist class is suffering from an economic crisis which was brought on by their own system of greed and the pressures of US Imperialist financing in Canada. The big corporations are in a panic because instead of realising a 70% yearly increase in profits, of late they have only been seeing about 30% yearly increase. That is bad business for them and they are trying to transfer the burden of the economic crisis to the backs of the working class. The Canadian bourgeois state serves the interests of the monopoly-capitalists and aids in applying the economic burden to the mass of Canadian people. It introduces economic control programs in the guise of wage and price controls, but in practice only wages are held down so the monopoly-capitalists can extract even more wealth (surplus value). This state increases its grants to the big corporations and decreases the amount of taxes they have to pay for a multitude of reasons. This state aids the U.S. Imperialist war preparations by spending billions of dollars on the allied "Defense" effort. And where does this Canadian state get the money? It borrows it in huge amounts from US Imperialist financiers. It takes it from the working class in the form of taxes. Finally, it withholds it from the Canadian people, the people who are supposed to benefit from that money. It is withheld through cutbacks in social service programs such as health care delivery and education. This is one important area where the students fit in. These cutbacks in education are a direct result of the monopoly-capitalists' economic crisis which can be blamed on no one but the monopoly-capitalists and their servants, the Canadian state. This is one example of the way in which the basic interests of the students are inseparably bound up with those of the proletariat.

So here we have a progressive student's newspaper, the Chevron, rightfully taking sides with the masses of the people and along come the little student dictators in a reactionary effort to halt the rising tide. You will witness similar reactionary activities occurring on Laurentian's campus as the students begin to take a more progressive stance. Opportunists of all hues will rant and rave and cheat and lie, but they will never subvert the force of a democratically decided correct line. The communist students at Waterloo will never be defeated in their struggle to keep the Chevron alive and democratic in its correct support of the basic interests of the students! The reactionaries will certainly be defeated!



● Kevin O'Grady - 2nd year Commerce
"It reminds me of a small child stomping his feet when he cannot have something his own way. Absolutely not!"

● Jan MacKenzie - 1st year Commerce
"I don't think the anti-inflation board is doing any good. I think students should participate."



● Diane Fredrick - 2nd year arts
"We are all part of this country and we should express our opinions even though we are not in the working force."

● Mike Constantineau - 3rd year Social Work
"I'm all for it. I feel wage and price controls are unfair and one-sided. However, students are not affected and should not participate."



● Dan Michaud - 1st year science
"It is not going to solve anything. Students should follow their own conscience."

● Walter Moran - 3rd year eco
"I agree with wage and price controls as infl'n and employment have both gone down. Students should not participate because they are not wage earners." (ed's note: both statements are incorrect.)



● Mike Dorschner - 3rd year Sociology
"The day of protest will have no effect and will be a waste of time. Students should not participate as we are not in the work force."

● Astrid Saari
"I disagree with government controls of any kind! I am a constructive. Students should not participate."



question: what is your opinion of the october 14th day of protest should students participate...?

fotos.peter sneider.

lambda

A bouquet to one, Scott Menzies, who went out of his way to help a lady in distress - and I had thought the age of chivalry was past! a lady from thorneloe

MORE PEOPLE choose the **PRESIDENT** MOTOR HOTEL

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The oppressive regime of John Vorster has responded by slaying hundreds of Black and "colored" (mixed race) protesters in a massive witchhunt campaign.

The riots in Cape Town and Johannesburg were sparked by several issues like language, and a new Vorster effort to further stratify and segregate South African society.

Blacks, taught Afrikaans in schools wanted to learn English, saying if they had to learn one western language, it might as well be an international one.

Frustrated by the Vorster regime's apparent indifference students and workers from the

summer the Republic of South Africa was shaken by what may have been the most widespread uprising in the history of the South African liberation movement.

black township of Soweto rioted this summer, setting off a chain of demonstrations which underscored the frailty of the white supremacist regime.

Indeed, with the erstwhile white flanks of Mozambique and Angola in the hands of leftist blacks, Vorster and the Rhodesian whites of Ian Smith are being forced to compromise before continentwide violence flares.

Despite the shuttle-diplomacy of Henry Kissinger, calculated to make Gerry Ford look good, it may be too late.

Vorster may have signed his own death warrant by creating a series of homelands for South Africa's indigenous people, forcing blacks living in Cape Town or Johannesburg into areas of their tribal origin and making them aliens in South Africa.

Growing industrialization and a shortage of labour has helped the development of large Black working-class populations in Soweto and other Black townships. Since the early 1970's this new layer has shown increasing confidence and militancy, defying state repression in a series of strikes, demonstrations and other actions.

LIVING LIKE SLAVES

The recent uprisings are merely an indicator of explosive social tensions that have been building in South Africa for centuries. Black Africans are struggling against a system that condemns them to virtual slavery. They are crowded onto "reserves," or bantustans, which are kept in utter poverty. They may not own property or settle in white areas of the country. They must carry passes at all times or be thrown into jail. They may not form or join trade unions, and strikes by Black workers are banned. Black workers' wages, at present averaging one-twentieth those for whites, remain at starvation level.

The cornerstone of South Africa's apartheid labor policy is the migrant labor system, under which Blacks contract for labor in the cities for one year at a time, usually in isolation from their families. This system ensures a large degree of government control over the movement and employment of Black workers, and provides employers with a regular and inexpensive supply of labor.

The entire capitalist class of Western Europe and North America maintains economic and political links with the Vorster regime. South Africa offers attractive incentives to foreign investment. Including large deposits of gold, diamonds and other valuable minerals.

The apartheid system gives Canadian and foreign corporations access to a large pool of workers whose wages are kept at rock-bottom levels, promising reduced labor costs and therefore higher profits.

The Canadian government, though it has condemned apartheid in South Africa, has not discouraged Canadian corporations from taking advantage of trade and investment opportunities there. Such big-name industrial concerns as Massey-Ferguson, Alcan and Falconbridge maintain subsidiaries in South Africa.

Despite the view that foreign investment may be a liberating force for Black South Africans, the record of Canadian corporate involvement shows the opposite to be the case. Black workers have won a number of concessions as a result of large upsurges and foreign pressure, but their status remains abysmally low.

A look at the activities in South Africa indicates their unwillingness to improve conditions for Black workers.

Information about the activities of these Canadian subsidiaries in South Africa was derived

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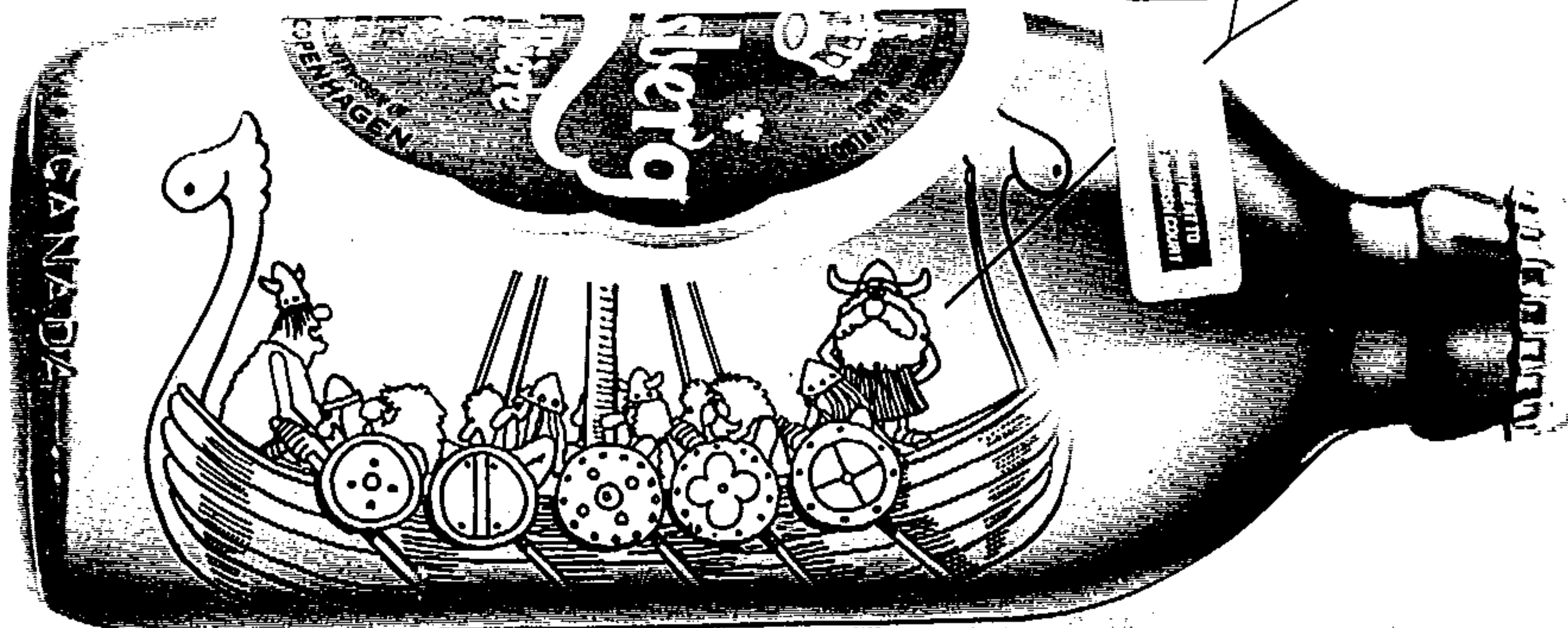


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THE GLORIOUS BEER OF COPENHAGEN

Struggles in Africa

from a study by Hugh Nangle appearing in the Ottawa Citizen in June 1973.

CANADA GAINS, BLACKS LOSE

According to Nangle's study, the total assets of Massey-Ferguson's South African subsidiary increased in ten years from more than \$20,890,000 in 1962 to more than \$28,530,000 in 1972. But at Massey-Ferguson's plant in Vereeniging, the overwhelming majority of Black workers were paid less than the government's official poverty line. (PDL: Poverty Datum Line). The lowest-paid white worker at the Vereeniging plant earned at least \$191 monthly above the PDL.

This disparity in wages is maintained by racist laws denying Black workers the right to form trade unions and protect their wages and working conditions. These are determined by government labor councils controlled by whites.

Dr. L.E. Knoll, chief executive of Massey-Ferguson in South Africa claims his Canadian shareholders would be "very unhappy" if Black workers were paid higher wages. Since the company obviously has the resources to substantially reduce or close the wage gap between Blacks and Whites, it is evident that Massey-Ferguson intends to continue operating completely within the framework of the racist apartheid system.

ALCAN FOOLS BLACK

WORKERS According to Nangle's study the total assets of Alcan Aluminum's South African subsidiary are more than \$41,300,000. However, at Alcan's Pietermaritzburg operation, the Black workers are paid extremely low wages in comparison to the white workers.

In addition, they are expected to purchase their own overalls and safety boots. There is no assistance to workers in obtaining adequate housing and educating their children.

The company has no regular bus service for its Black workers to their homes in the African townships, even though municipal buses are overcrowded before they reach the Alcan plant.

Alcan maintains expensive in-training programs for non-white workers but it is clear that these are maintained in the interest of improved production and profit, not in the interests of Black workers.

MINING FOR 56 CENTS A DAY

Falconbridge of Africa Ltd, a subsidiary of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., operates in Namibia and Rhodesia.

The Planket Mine, in Southern Rhodesia made a profit of \$1.3 million in 1972. Yet the starting wage for Blacks at the Planket Mine was 65 cents a day in '73. Some Blacks who had worked

for Falconbridge for more than 20 years received about \$45 per month. In contrast, some white workers involved in supervisory and maintenance work received \$810 per month.

Entire Black families are crowded into two-person shanties made of corrugated asbestos-sheeting. Recreation facilities consist of beerhalls and pot-holed soccer field. Whites, on the other hand, live in spacious attractive houses and have access to a swimming pool, tennis court and clubhouse.

"It is not unfair," writes Nangle, "to charge that Falconbridge is operating a slave labor mine."

Falconbridge also operates a large copper mine in Namibia, or South West Africa, illegally administered by Vorster's regime. Namibia is a rich in minerals such as uranium, copper, and diamonds. South Africa rules Namibia by virtue of "an international instrument", the Mandate of the U.N.

Attempts by South Africa to annex Namibia formally have been thwarted; but despite U.N. declarations, the economic exploitation of Black workers and plundering of the country's resources by foreign capitalists goes unhindered.

South African apartheid laws and practices are enforced in Namibia.

PUT ENCOURAGES INVESTMENT.

Canada actively encourages Falconbridge's mining operation by granting the corporation tax deductions. This directly contravenes a 1970 U.N. resolution declaring that all member states are obliged to "discourage" their companies from investing in Namibia.

Canada has repeatedly made statements condemning apartheid and the Vorster regime. In 1963, for instance, the U.N. placed an embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Canada supported the resolution. Yet military hardware manufactured by Alcan is used today against liberation struggles in Namibia.

The issue of Canadian involvement in South Africa extends to other southern African countries, as well. In December 1960 Canada voted in favour of a U.N. resolution pledging unconditionally to bring an end to colonialism. But in 1973, Mitchell Sharp, the then Secretary of State for External Affairs, refused to discuss the Portuguese liberation wars in the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), council, writing that it would be "neither appropriate nor effective". By allowing Portugal complete freedom to suppress Blacks, Sharp was pursuing the most "effective" means to high corporate profits and lucrative exploitation of Angola and Mozambique.

NATO GIVES MILITARY SUPPORT TO REGIME

An important component of Canadian capitalist support for the responsive Vorster government, is Canada's membership in NATO. Within its network, the Canadian ruling class gives substantial military support to the South African regime.

The African continent contains very strategic cases and resources which NATO allies are anxious to use for their own ends.

The U.S. has a guided missile station and a space tracking station in South Africa. A naval surveillance system established with the help of NATO members at Silvermine allows South Africa to keep under surveillance an area from South America to Bangladesh. NATO forms and stock codes were used throughout this operation enabling South Africa to function as a de facto member of NATO.

Defense against the "threat" of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean is a convenient pretext for NATO collaboration with Vorster's regime. In reality, these military agreements represent an attack on South Africa's Black workers.

NATO members are fortifying their immense economic investments in South Africa against the country's explosive internal situation. In return for using South Africa's strategic bases, NATO provides the Vorster regime with arms to protect white racist rule and western investments.

PRESS BLACKS'

The Canadian ruling class and its government remains silent in the face of western collaboration with apartheid. Though the common arms pool of NATO, Canadian military hardware frequently finds its way into the armories of South Africa.

As members of NATO, as arms manufacturer, as capitalist power, as investor in South Africa, the Canadian ruling class is responsible for supporting the crimes of the South African regime.

Black African workers are no longer willing to suffer these crimes in silence.

Their protests are shaking the very foundations of the apartheid regime. We must support them in their struggle for freedom.



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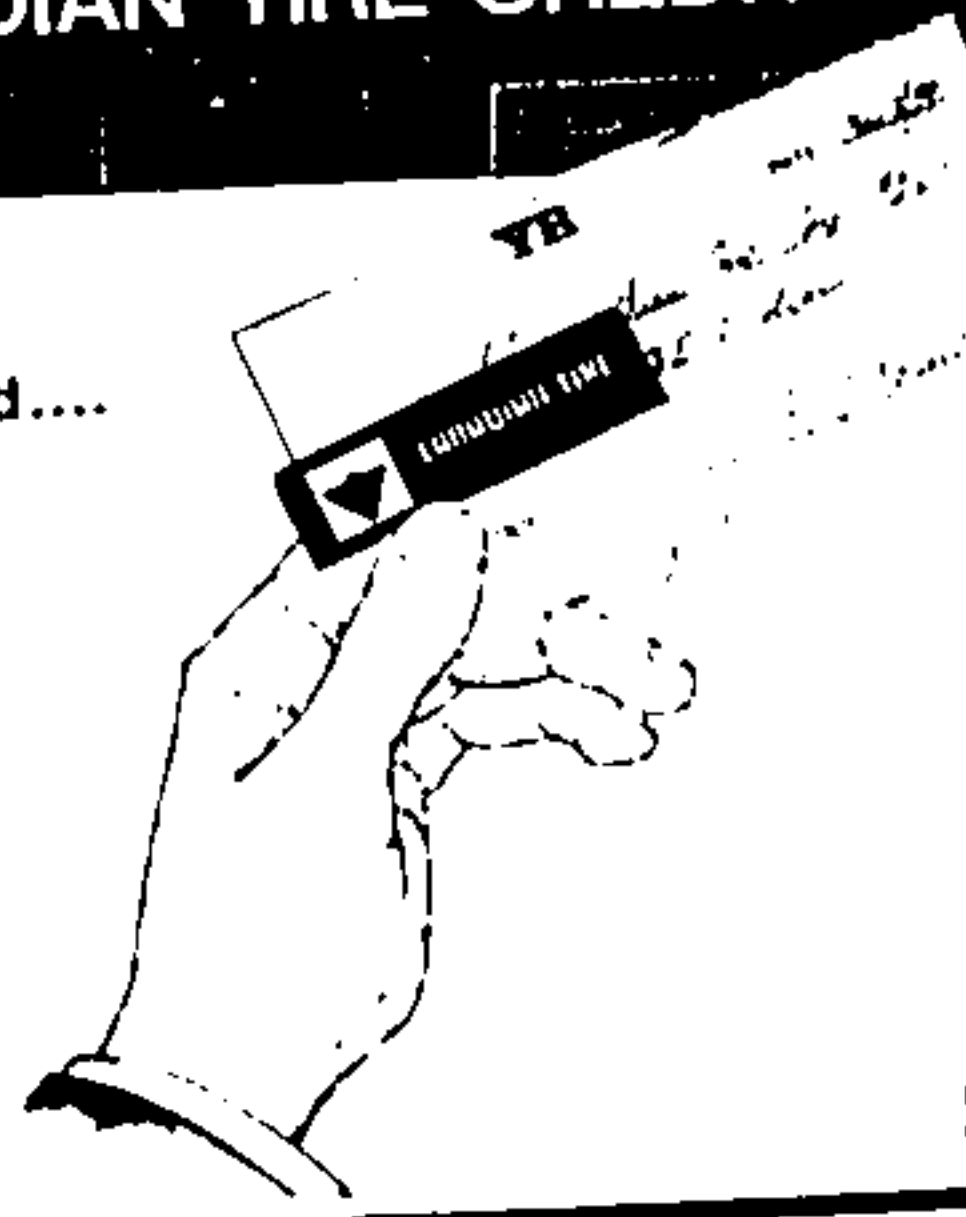
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DE L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS DU QUÉBEC

LE CONSEIL CENTRAL PREPARE LE Ve CONGRES NATIONAL DE L'ANEQ

Au cours de l'été, il y a eu les intérêts fondamentaux des étudiants. Ce manifeste est correct. Les étudiants du Québec se sont unis pour s'organiser et se défendre contre le rejet du fardeau de la crise économique sur le dos du peuple qui à ce moment-là se traduisait par la question des Prêts et Bourses. L'ensemble des étudiants du Québec ont mené des luttes principalement sur le front économique. Qu'on se rappelle la hausse des tarifs à la CTCUM où les étudiants développèrent une forme de lutte qui faisait qu'en pratique, ils appliquèrent leurs propres revendications. Les étudiants mirent à l'ordre du jour la question de FAIRE PAYER LES RICHES: ils refusèrent tout simplement de payer la hausse.

Le slogan de FAIRE PAYER LES RICHES est extrêmement lié au manifeste de l'ANEQ: défendre les intérêts fondamentaux des étudiants. La question de résister au rejet du fardeau de la crise économique s'est toujours posée et ce, depuis la fondation de l'ANEQ. Par les différentes luttes qu'on menées les étudiants, on montre en pratique que les étudiants s'opposent au rejet du fardeau de la crise économique

actuelle et que la seule voie permettant de résister efficacement à cette crise; c'est de FAIRE PAYER LES RICHES!

Le Ve Congrès de l'ANEQ se tiendra les 9 et 10 octobre '76. Le conseil central lance l'appel à toutes les associations étudiantes locales pour diriger la résistance des étudiants contre les attaques du gouvernement, des administrations locales, par le slogan QUE LES RICHES PAYENT! L'important est de cerner qui est le véritable responsable de la situation et de diriger la résistance des étudiants.

Le Journal de la Majorité servira d'instrument pour synthétiser l'expérience des masses étudiantes et publiera les textes préparatoires au Ve Congrès de l'ANEQ.

Le prochain conseil central de l'ANEQ aura lieu le 26 septembre '76. A cette réunion le conseil central finalisera l'élaboration du contenu du Ve Congrès.

FAISONS DU Ve CONGRES DE L'ANEQ UN SUCCES!

PREPARONS-NOUS A LA LUTTE POUR FAIRE PAYER LES RICHES!

God Goes to Court

In the beginning God created heaven and earth. He was then faced with a class action lawsuit for failing to file an environmental impact statement with HEPA (Heavenly Environmental Protection Agency), an angelically staffed agency dedicated to keeping the Universe pollution free.

God was granted a temporary permit for the heavenly portion of the project, but was issued a cease and desist order on the earthly part, pending further investigation by HEPA.

Upon completion of his construction permit application and environmental impact statement, God appeared before the HEPA Council to answer questions.

When asked why he began these projects in the first place, he simply replied that he liked to be creative. This was not considered adequate reasoning and he was told he would be required to substantiate this further.

HEPA was unable to see any practical use for earth since "the earth was void and empty and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

Then God said: "Let there be light."

He should never have brought up this point since one member of the Council was active in the Sierrangel Club and immediately protested, asking "how was the light to be made; Would there be strip mining? What about thermal pollution? Air pollution?"

God explained the light would come from a huge ball of fire.

Nobody on the Council really understood this but it was provisionally accepted assuming (1) there would be no smog resulting from the ball of fire and (2) a separate burning permit would be required.

When asked how the earth would be covered, God said, "Let there be firmament made amidst the waters; and let it divide the waters from the waters."

One ecologically radical Council member accused him of double talk, but the Council tabled action since God would be required first to file for a permit from the ABLM (Angelic Bureau of Land Management).

About future development God also said: "Let the waters bring forth the creeping creature having life, and the fowl that may fly over the earth."

Here again, the Council took no formal action since this would require approval of the Game and Fish Commission coordinated with the Heavenly Wildlife Federation and Audobongelic Society.

It appeared everything was in order until God stated he wanted to complete the project in six days.

At this time he was advised by the Council that his timing was completely out of the question... HEPA would require a minimum of 180 days to review the application and environmental impact statement, then there would be public hearings. It would take 10 to 12 months before a permit could be granted.

God said, "To Hell with it!"

Editors Note: The above article was entered in the Congressional record by California Congressman A.J. Hin

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BABEL

By Frank Ashe

IF you've ever traveled in an area in which you weren't familiar with the language, it's a safe bet you went accompanied by one of those invaluable little tomes called phrase books. Usually called something breezy and confidence-inspiring like "Six Steps to Serbo-Croat" or "Swahili Sunnyside Up", these items have

traditionally been a little less than practical. For instance, a recent biography of Hortense de Beauharnais, stepdaughter of Napoleon Bonaparte and briefly Queen of Holland, records that that lady possessed a phrase book which taught her to say in English, German, and Dutch, "Pardon me, Our postillion has been struck by lightning. Advise us what to do." (A postillion is a coachman who rides the leading, left-hand horse of a team drawing a carriage). No doubt this was very erudite, but I can't help wondering how the Queen worked it into the conversation.

Things didn't get much better in our century. Dorothy Parker, the famous humorist and literary critic (who claimed to speak fluent French entirely in

the present tense), once bemoaned the fact that she couldn't find a way to use her one phrase-book German sentence: "It was to spite your foster brother."

Later, Jean Kerr, author of "Please Don't Eat the Daisies", declared that she was fully prepared for any Italian hotel which lacked water because her phrase book had taught her to say in that language, "Mistress, this plumbing is imperfect and I am unable to bathe". Today, the art is even further advanced and you can get one of these books that will give you the peace of mind and tranquillity of spirit that comes from knowing that, should the need arise, you could say in perfect Urdu, "Fetch medicine. The yak appears to all."

But here at Laurentian, and particularly in the School of Translators, you'd think that they'd teach you how to say things relevant to today's world, like "I have planted the bomb", and "The hijackers would like pillows and magazines please." A glance through my French books, though, makes me wonder.

"Come this way if you don't want to fall into that ditch," is going to be vastly useful if I ever take a hike through the Pyrenees with a blind person, but I don't see myself using it on the Champs Elysées.

And if I ever settle down on the banks of the Seine and am just perishing with curiosity about the neighbors, I'm sure I'll be very glad to be able to

say, "How long has he lived in that strange little house on the other side of the river?" The book even provides the answer I'll probably get: "I haven't the least idea."

Finally, if I get invited to an exclusive fashion show, I shall know exactly how to say, just dripping with savoir faire, "At any rate, her hat is far more expensive."

The other side of the coin, naturally, is all those things you find you desperately need to say and which never seem to be in the books. Here are a few I have wished I had on hand at one time or another:

1. (To a waiter) "Is this carbonated water or are those amoebas?"

2. (To a vocally leftist hotel porter) "I'm sure that a man of your intellect and high principles would not wish to be humiliated by anything so decadent and capitalist as a tip."

3. (To a soldier at a roadblock) "Could you tell me, please, sir, why you are pointing that submachine gun at my midriff?"

4. (To a suspicious border guard) "No that is not a bag of contraband concealed in my crotch and ouch! Could you please not squeeze so hard?"

5. (To a pharmacist) "Do you have anything for the shits?"

But, still, maybe this kind of volume has its use. I was once introduced to a Mexican gentleman with the news that he was a graduate of a certain language academy of which I had heard. (Their ads read: "You Too Can Speak English in Three Months!") This particular student had evidently only stayed two and a half, for he grasped me by the hand, flashed a big smile, looked me straight in the eye, and said, "What happened?" I gave him my English-Spanish phrase book. He deserved it.



REVISITED

The Child

the chevron

Every person is oppressed to some degree under the present system. Since the only acceptable reaction to this fact is to oppress others and since one's position is defined in terms of power (how many people can one oppress), society is constantly creating classes of full-time victims—i.e. children. From this raw material, the culture via the family and the school proceeds to make a product acceptable to itself by reinforcing behaviour it desires and extinguishing others, by making some natural and social stimuli into discriminative ones and ignoring others.

The formative influence of one's family far outweighs those of one's school. The nuclear family represents a form of ownership where mutual obligation and possession dominate. The young person is imbued with feelings of self rejection, defensiveness and isolation. The person learns to direct the frustration coming from her/his perception of inadequacy

and dependency into the socially approved outlets. She/he is taught who to hate, who to attack, and how to use aggression in striving for success. The most pleasurable activities become interwoven with negative emotions and she/he becomes conditioned by an early age to expect negative after effects from exploration and sensuality. Normal curiosity and self expression is repressed and warped into the far reaches of the mind.

Neuroses and conformity are the end products of authoritarian adults and an authoritarian system. Those under a certain age are called children and certain adults claim to own them (parents from the latin parere—sources). These young people are patronized, terrorized, and possessed by those who claim to be responsible for having created them. They are forced to obey without question and to respect and fear their superiors (anyone older than they). They are denied the right to speak, to move, to think in any way which is their own; they are forced to conform. Corporal punishment persists as a control measure in the school and the family yet it is obviously incompatible with any view of the young person as a fellow human being. These young people are without all the basic rights of any average citizen, they are virtually slaves.



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(continued from previous page)

For those who dare to revolt (mainly teenagers), the system is well prepared. Often the adolescent unconsciously acts out that which her/his parents feel but dare not express: she/he reflects the negative environment in which she/he is raised. However, most adults have taken as unwritten law the natural dependency of children and the sanctity of parental rule. The juvenile courts exist to insure such normative behaviour in its youth. The local authorities in relation to any particular child have the power to act in any manner they deem necessary to insure her/his proper development and to further her/his best interests. Public welfare and mores are always placed before that of the individual young person (the child is too young to have any sense of what her/his own needs are) and thus the courts prevent 'premature' independence and enforce traditional sex role stereotypes.

Society's excessive interest in morality and obedience to parental authority clearly poses a

major threat to the rights(?) of adolescents. Most young women who appear in juvenile court do so because of "incorrigibility", "running away", or "sexual delinquency". The denial of the sexuality of anyone under sixteen is the most glaring example of repression/oppression of minors. Even now it is illegal for these people to obtain birth control devices and or abortions but should pregnancy occur, the adults concerned act in a condescending, and self-righteous manner.

It is a fact that those people who are not considered adults are denied even the most elementary control over their own lives. Attendance at school is compulsory and up until the age of sixteen truancy, an offense not criminal if committed by an adult, is punishable by law in any manner the courts deem appropriate. The conditions within the existing educational systems are known to be appalling. The young people are graded, classified, and streamlined according to a success/failure scheme (the ability to play the

game well) based mainly on obedience. Independent thought is discouraged and creativity is of necessity stamped out. "We take lively, curious, energetic children, eager to make contact with the world and learn about it, stick them in barren classrooms with teachers who on the whole neither like nor respect nor understand them, restrict their freedom of speech and movement to a degree that would be considered excessive and inhuman even in a maximum security prison, and that their teachers themselves could not and would not tolerate." (John Holt, Children's Rights, p.50). Those who survive the thirteen years of virtual imprisonment usually are so numbed and alienated from themselves that it is extremely difficult (if not impossible) to unlearn the conditioning and thus the system has succeeded in perpetuating itself.

The next big thrust for freedom is gradually surfacing. Children's liberation exists and many are flocking to its standard. Young people are examining themselves

15,000 dead; more dying

QUEBEC CITY (CUP) -- Teachers' associations from the two provinces and at least one other Quebec campus have added their support to the faculty strike at Laval University, now entering its fifth week.

The council of the Federation of New Brunswick Faculty Association (FNBFA) voted unanimously Sept. 25 to support faculty in their efforts to secure academic freedom. They gave loan fund for the strikers, an amount totalling 15 per cent of FNBFA's annual budget.

On Sept. 30, the executive and interesting members of McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) travelled to Laval the strikers.

The strike, based more on action, was endorsed by the Canadian Association of University Teachers executive, The Quebec Teachers Corporation and the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The strike began Sept. 7, in Laval's 23,000 students, when faculty voted 83 per cent against the university's latest contract offer.

The Association of Professors of Laval University (APUL) is demanding that teachers be given and grievance procedures and academic policy.

A major disagreement, is the administration's proposed job classification scheme, which would base salaries more on educational achievements than on teaching experience.

At a university that many professors feel is already over-bureaucratized, some fear the emergence of a detrimental caste system should the classification plan be brought in.

The Laval campus, with picket lines set up at all entrances, is virtually deserted, and classrooms, libraries and student services remain closed.

use for student aid under the Canada Student Loans Plan. All provinces, except Quebec, draw money for loans under the plan.

According to Manitoba Student Aid Director Rock Kleiman Manitoba will press for three changes: a revised repayment procedure, a smaller percentage merit award deduction relative to a new formula for calculating summer savings.

The changes have been endorsed by Manitoba Continuing Education minister Ben Hanuschak.

At present Canada Student Loans are interest free while students are in school and for six months after. Manitoba says the ceiling on merit awards will rise from \$300 to \$700.

and the system, and are beginning to take the necessary steps to make themselves heard (underground newspapers, involvement in women's centres, etc.). They are refusing to be incorporated into a repressive oppressive system and are openly searching for alternatives. They have faith in those younger than themselves and are aware that as an organized group their strength is formidable. Up to the present day, revolutionary ideologies have been too authoritarian, too patriarchal, too abstract to materialize successfully. Until the conditions faced by young people are recognized as inhuman and unnecessary, there will be no "revolution". As long as this basic oppression is allowed to stand, the liberation of other minority groups is impossible. The youth movement is inevitable; hopefully so is the end of adult chauvinism.

—marg murray

Larick N. and Merriam E. ed. Male and Female Under 18. Avon Books, 1973. Youth Liberation of Ann Arbor. Youth Liberation, Times Change Press, 1972

Egypt retreating from socialism

An Egyptian writer (Mrs. Sammiha) for Reuters and B.B.C. held a seminar in C-309 this Friday past. The woman was brought to Laurentian via the International Students Organisation (I.S.O.). She began by giving a thumbnail sketch of the Egyptian past, its geography, and present status.

Modern Egypt begins in 1952. An army coup overthrew the monarchy of King Farouk and Nasser became the Republic's president. Nasser immediately began to implement a socialist regime. Land was redistributed amongst the peasants and unlike the early experiences of revolutionary Russia, there was not an attendant drop in production. Mrs. Sammiha echoed Nasser's oft repeated sentiment that Egyptian socialism was not based on "imported principles" but on the particular temperament of Egyptians and exigencies of their own country's resources.

Presently Egypt is ruled by one political party (socialist), though some embryonic steps have been taken towards the two-party system as known in the west. Mrs. Sammiha emphasized that presently the system is no where near being fully implemented. She termed her homeland a "developing country" rather than underdeveloped - the former reflects the hope that Egypt has in its future.

She stated that the country was plagued with "growing pains . . . a lack of money . . . She cited the drain which the four wars of the past quarter century have put on the nation's economy. Still, improvements have been made such as the introduction of some heavy industry and the massive Aswan Dam project. Ironically

the improvements have brought new problems to Egypt.

"Increased awareness (has brought) a greater demand . . . for TV's, cars, telephones . . ." stated Mrs. Sammiha, adding that there was " . . . not a matching increase in production . . ." She presented the citizen as being patient

and understanding" and acutely aware of the "plight of their government". The government's taking action; Mrs. Sammiha said, that basic commodities were heavily subsidized by the government in keeping with its socialist aims -- "Bread is sold at less than cost."

Egypt has been forced to compromise its commitment to socialism in the current economic crisis - which is largely caused by the expense of keeping the country on a war footing. Egypt has adopted an "open door" policy and relaxed many restrictions. Formerly "the tools of production (were) in the hands of the government," but Egypt presently is encouraging foreign investment. Sammiha said the results have not been " . . . spectacular . . . Foreign capital is a coward and does not want to take risks".

Professor Zia, (Dept. of History), queried the speaker on the status of women in her country. Sammiha stated that every profession excepting judges had women in it (doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.) "On paper and in principle" women were equal but the home was still a stronghold of chauvinism. Islam (the majority's religion) is based on the Koran and it is "not a very modern book, as with all religious books they are very old." Also the Islamic leaders are very powerful and "highly respected" Sammiha added that " . . . several attempts (to

widen women's liberation had been) foiled by religious leaders."

Discussion then moved to a once-planned union of Libya to Egypt. Libya has money and land but is sparsely populated. Egypt has the population and the two nations of course have a common language. Sammiha indicated that politically such a union though very beneficial for each country in a material sense would have put Egypt " . . . in a position of having to go backwards in civilization." She maintained that Libya was very conservative and indicated that their influence would not be beneficial politically.

Sammiha also added that prices in Egypt were "rising by the day." Consequently the concessions to capitalism (i.e. domestic and foreign tax write-offs for a five year period), were intended to strike a medium between socialism and capitalism that Egypt could live with for a time. One observer at the meeting quoting from La Monde stated that Egypt's first concerns were the aims and objectives of war and that the welfare of the people was last. Sammiha characterized the remarks as being " . . . unfair . . . sweeping" and further " . . . the people are not neglected."

Some of Egypt's problems stem from their split with Russia. "Russia failed to supply Egypt with contracted arms . . . at critical times." Also a "rescheduling of debts" requested by Egypt was also refused. Egypt presently receives arms from the US (as does Israel) and other sources. The reopening of the Suez Canal (June, last year) has also strengthened Egypt's position. Sammiha said that Egypt has never bent under Russian pressure, during either Nasser's reign or his

successors', Sadat.

Another observer was curious about the status of Egypt's press, i.e. what freedom do they enjoy? Sammiha stated that in principle, the press was free but that in practise they were expected to show restraint" and were not to arouse the passions of the people against their government - " . . . no censorship as such . . . expected not to be harsh". Consequently the divergent opinions that are integral to western politics get little play unless they are of a minor nature. Sammiha stated that given the time, the nascent political platforms would "develop into full-fledged parties."

Egypt has not limited itself to near eastern politics according to the speaker but has been active in the "Organization of African Unity" - " . . . we back up African Liberation movements." She cited Egypt's boycott of the Olympics as an instance of this policy (against South Africa). Sammiha maintained that because of Egypt's present problems that "we couldn't do more."

The seminar closed after a brief comparison of Sadat to his predecessor, Nasser. The speaker saw Sadat as being a more practical politician, i.e. The open door policy, and his government's willingness to bargain and discuss solutions to the dispatrated land lost in the /67 war. Sadat is more willing to accept the politics of surrounding Arabian nations and deal with them. At home, he has been criticized for being too peaceful. He has continued Nasser's policy of non-alignment, and non-intervention. Relations with regimes like Saudi Arabia have also been less strained because of Sadat's willingness not to criticize their internal politics.

Sports

Coach Porter recruits northerners

By John Hamilton

If the past two weeks are any indication, it looks like a very interesting year for the Voyageurs Varsity Hockey Team. To start with, former coach of the Vees, Jack Porter, is returning to the team as head coach after a three year absence.

Jack has returned with a new philosophy, stating that the players who want to play the most, and will work the hardest will be the ones who will make the team. He and assistant coaches Ron Dussiaume and John De Diana, set standards of fitness that the 47 hopefuls had to meet in order to get on the ice for a try-out. The tests were designed to monitor strength, cardio-vascular endurance, and over-all fitness. Only 24 players passed the tests and took to the ice in last weekend's 3 days of scrimmages. On Monday, Oct. 4th, the team was reduced to 18.

Coach Porter describes the team as "2 goaltenders and 16 Skaters". His reasoning was the he would keep the 16 "best" and hardest-working players, and mould them to the positions later. Lou O'Hara will be re-

turning to mind the nets with assistance this year from newcomer Rick Brown from Lakefield Ontario.

The defence will be anchored by veterans Dan Cuomo and Dennis Gazzle. Rick Comtois has yet to make an appearance on the ice due to an ailing Achilles tendon. He should be ready to skate within the week, however. Different players have been tried at defence, and it looks like Peter DeMarco of Sudbury, and Tim Stortini, also from Sudbury, could be assigned to the blue line corps.

No forward lines are set as of this date, and there is plenty of time for the coaching staff to try different combinations. The first Vee's league game is Friday November 5th, when they travel to Queen's University. Sophomore Norm Ethier has been looking good in practice, and can be counted on to net a few. Another returning forward is Gill Gasparini, who was with the Vees two years ago, and played Junior B last year.

The other 10 forwards will all be rookie Vees, but should not be strangers to fans of Sudbury and District Hockey. Only two, Will

Crothers of Smooth Rock Falls, and Mike Matyilu of Toronto, are not "Local" players. Several players are coming from the ranks of the local Jr. B League.

Last year's leading scorer in the league, Charles Hamilton, will be joined by Mike Keane, and the leading penalty-and Gasparini also played Jr. B last year. Ken Adams of Valley East, Steve DeMarco (cousin of Peter) Paul Triceo of Walden and Bill Mihalic and Tim Heale, both of Sudbury round out the forwards.

There are a lot of familiar names missing. The coaches decided that they wanted players with a lot of desire to play hockey, and a certain indicator is coming to camp in good physical condition. Those who weren't up to par in physical fitness were not even allowed on the ice. It certainly is a revolutionary approach to selecting a team and it will be interesting to see the results unfold.

The team will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, team in the OUAA and the CIAU this year. The average age of the players is approximately

19 1/2 years, with the oldest being 22-year-old Ken Adams. It certainly is different from past teams with average ages of close to 25 years and players in their late 20's and early 30's. It will also be a small team in terms of physical size, only Dennis Gazzle over 6 feet

and 3 players weighing less than 150 lbs.

The Vees will not knock anybody out of the rink, but they will be an exciting, hardworking, and hustling hockey team. It will indeed be an interesting season for Voyageurs Hockey Fans.

Vees look for crown

By David Wells

Last year the mens basketball team had a pretty good season, finishing fourth in Canada. Most teams would be happy to repeat their performance but this year's team looks not only to repeat but to move up to take the title.

The Vees are led by rookie mentor Richie Spears who comes to the team from Dawson College in Montreal. He brings with him both experience and success having played and coached at the international level, as well as leading Dawson to the Canadian Community College championship last season.

Coming with Richie from Montreal are two outstanding players, Varouj Gurunlian and Henry Blumfeld. Both were top scorers last season. Gurunlian is expected to be a major addition to the team as he was the MVP at the Canadian Community College championships last year as well as being a member of Canada's national junior basketball team.

All of last year's starters are returning except Guy Vetric who has become the assistant coach. Captain Mike Heale is back to lead the backcourt with his aggressive defence and his

brilliant passing. He is aided up front by big man Jeff Bennett, Paul Monahan, and Ron Dolan. Dolan, Bennett and Monahan are strong rebounders while Bennett returns to defend his league scoring title.

Three other members of last year's squad return: Mark Bennett, Mike Mulvihill, and Pat Sciarrotti. All three are guards who have been looking good in preseason practice and who look to play a major part in Coach Spear's style of play.

Rounding out the squad are Steve Pettifer, Francis Sheridan, and Lawrence Bertulli. Pettifer is from BC and two years ago he led the Canada West conference in scoring. Both Sheridan and Bertulli come to the squad by way of St. Charles High in Sud-carriers.

No team can operate without help from the men behind the scenes and this team has two of the best in Trainer Tim Miller and Manager Bob Laderoute. Many people don't realize what an important factor they play in keeping a team going.

With the aggregation of talent that Coach Spears has to work with and his record of success, the goal of National champions looks to be within grasp.

... communiqué ...

Dear Editor,

Sociological aspects of any university are very important to all students concerned. At L.U., drinking is by far the activity. In fact, practically every social activity at L.U. has drinking associated with it. According to last year's statistics, L.U. was the #1 drinking university (per capita) in Ontario. This is a very strange way to develop 'school spirit.' With a heavy emphasis on sociology at this university, I cannot understand why nothing is being done to curb down this social problem. I feel the blame towards the Director of Services at L.U. Part of his responsibilities should include finding new ideas to socialize the students in a more sober way. Surely he could develop activities at this university to keep students away from the pubs, (for 4 days out of a week anyways)? Why isn't anything being done about this??

A concerned Student

has been added to cover up the dent's remodelling job this summer. Everything seems to be "Green for Go" but no go - why??

Rumours have it that there is a stand-off on whether or not to let the pin-ball machines in. So why not open it as is and make the decision later.

Why a stand-off? Having the games room closed because of such a decision as this is totally crazy. Paul Menard thinks they're a form of gambling and should be excluded. Dave Pearson is just worried about sleeping at night, thinking the sound of the bells will keep him up till dawn.

No one seems to complain about the juke-box blaring away at the Hitching Post every nite, or about the fact that by using any machine on Student Street you are taking a risk.

At least two parties are sitting on their asses waiting for a chance to run a little enterprise such as this. So, gentlemen, get off your asses and do something. It's boring enough around here without closing another planned entertainment service for the students. (Remember the Student Street TV Lounge?)

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Dear Editor,

What's going on? Here we are half-way through October and still no word on the Games Room. The last I heard it was being used as an advertizing room to make posters for Shinerama. A good cause - maybe - but there's thousands of dollars worth of pool tables, ping-pong tables and equipment just laying around getting dusty.

What's the problem? The answer I'm sure is locked up inside the minds of such people as Paul Menard, Dave Pearson and Jake Hofstee. From what I've heard there's a company ready and willing to supply pin-ball machines and the likes to make the room more attractive. Curtains have been



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HAPPENINGS

- OLD enough to drink? Over 18? enjoy outdoors & group act's. Rovering; Call Ed, 566 - 9070 or Gary, 673 - 9070.
- Earle Birney Public Reading. Oct. 15, 1976. Gallery 1, Museum & arts Centre. 7 - 9 pm.
- Badminton Club. Sun. 7-10 pm. Start Oct. 24. Info ext. 652.
- Judo. Thurs. 8 - 10 pm. Info 858 - 1797.
- Bym Club. Mon. & Wed. 7 - 9 pm. Sat. 1 - 3 pm. Info. 530.
- Swim Club. Ext. 343.
- Water Polo. Wed. at 7:30. Info Ext. 506.
- Week - end Supervisors. Req'd: 1) interested in mentally retarded. 2) over 21. 3) 3 references - Experience preferred. Contact, T.D. Dignard, Student Str. Manpower Office.
- WANTED. Students - Male and Female to pose for Lambda pictures. Also only as props: Convertible sports car, Classic statue - Nude Female, Such as "Venus", Inco hat and miner's garb, Abaccus, Monkey, Large dog (St. Bernard's preferred) See Peter at Lambda office OR 522 - 8160.

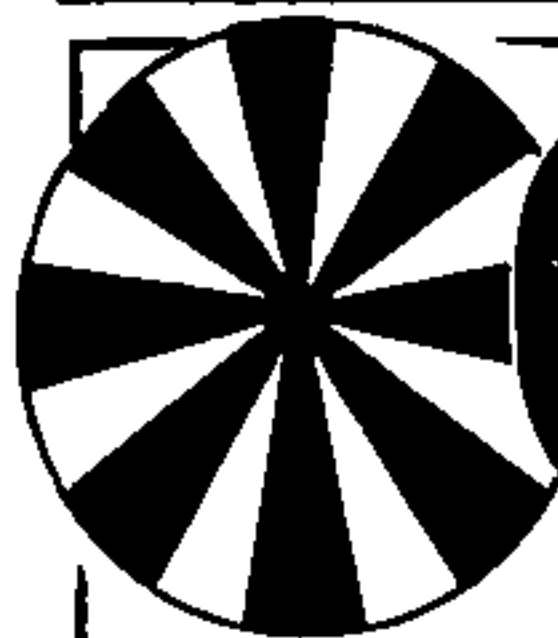
lambda staff meeting at 2 o'clock
this saturday in the lambda office
topic: do we need an editor?

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